# **ERNEST THOMPSON SETON**

AUTHOR AND LECTURER.

Famous Writer of Stories About Wild Animals He Has Known-To Be Heard in This City To-Morrow.

swamps of the great Northwest territory and in the valleys and mountains of the edge of the life of the woods." United States. His drawings, writings and lectures show that he has tracked the grizzly to its lair, has seen it asleep, at and the mountain sheep, has observed their habits closely, knows what they feed on and when and where they eat, drink and sleep; that the mountain lion, the wild-cat, the coyote, the fox, the rabbit and all other to him. His drawings also show he has animals studied ornithology in the woods and fields of far-away places where birds are not do not fly away frantically at the approach of man. Rudyard Kipling, in his tales of the jungle, tells of wild animals he has never known intimately; his stories are all of a fictional character. Mr. Seton tells of wild animals he has actually known and studied; his narratives are all based on listens to the author gains more information as to the habits and life of wild animals than if he waded through pages of Agassiz or Audubon.

MR. SETON'S PERSONALITY. Most of Mr. Seton's writings have appeared under the signature of "Ernest Se- How a Young Woman Can Get a Day's ton-Thompson," but that is not now his legal name. A New York court has granted the famous author permission hereafter to | Eliot Gregory, in November Century. appearance of being active and wiry. His effectiveness of his narrative-like lectures. Gallatin Seton accompanies her husband on and gathers material for sketches and drawings that are just as deftly woven

for sport. He hunts wild animals for the to them and asks if they "have seen Aunt

ONCE A LABORER. education as he was to get | dark and there is no further excuse for re-Mr. Seton knocked about the province, o vanished days! How fair ye are with colors working where and how he could to earn enough money to keep himself going, and usually carrying all his possessions on his back. Then, in 1883, he went to New York. For two days he tramped the town with not a cent in his pocket, trying to get anything to do to keep from starving. At length, and almost by chance, he found himself in a lithographer's, asking for a situation, bolstering the claim of a seedy

have accepted \$5, but asked \$40. For two years he worked in the city, hating it heartily, and then again broke for the open country. When he returned, in 1887, it was at the solicitation of the Century Company, whose attention had been called to his drawing of birds. From that time life has been easier for Mr. Seton, though scarcely less picturesque. He was beginning to be known for his scientific work. He had published two volumes on the birds and mammals of Manltoba. He had been rewarded by a recognized stand among Canadian scientists, and had represented Manitoba at the Chicago world's fair of 1893, the position, indeed. having been exeated for him. But it was not until 1898 that he found the general

stranger with the drawings which he still

had, made in his Western days. On the

strength of these he was given a situation

at \$15 a week; he himself says he would

In that year appeared "Wild Animals I Have Known," and almost instantly it began to be recognized that here was a man with a message, a man who knew something of great importance and knew it better than any one else; a man who not only had good stories to tell, but could tell them well. Each year since then has brought another book from Mr. Seton. In 1899 he rewrote in enlarged form the story which is known to-day as "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag." but which had first been published in an issue of Forest and Stream in 1886 under the title of "The Carberry Deer Hunt." The "Autobiography of Wahb, the Grizzly," was the book of 1900; the fourth is "Lives of the Hunted."

HIS. FIRST STORY. Talking of his work Mr. Seton says: "My first story was written way back in 1880. I called it 'The Kingbird,' but it never appeared. I still have the manuscript, and some day I may try to find out what is the matter with it. After the 'Carberry Deer Hunt' I wrote a number of magazine stories, in at least two of which appeared 'Molly Cottontall' and 'Redruff,' but it all seemed to go for nothing, until, with some new material added, these stories came out in

Speaking of the charges of plagfarism

from Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Seton says. "Perhaps I should be ashamed to admit that I never heard of Mr. Kipling until 1894. By that time I had written a number of stories, which were read mainly by my friends, and it was then that one of these friends said to me: 'You ought to read the animal tales of a man named Kipling.' I went out and bought the Jungle Books-and I wish I By the Rev. R. Marshall Harrison, D. could write as well.

"Of course we write from absolutely different points of view," he continues. "Mr. Kipling's stories are imaginative; they are romances. The statements that Ernest Thompson Seton, who will lecture I have tried to wrap up in my stories in Indianapolis at Tomlinson Hall Monday | are founded on facts that I have studied afternoon and evening, probably knows and tested. My work is really natural more about the habits of wild animals than history after all. When I read Mr. any other author-naturalist in America. He | Kipling I am delightfully impressed with has visited their haunts in the coulees of his genius, whereas the only claim which ture of light and shade, prosperity and admy work can have upon the attention of the public must be based on my knowl-

Mr. Seton also attributes much of the popularity which he has achieved to the fact that there is something in the aniplay and while seeking its food; that he mal story which inevitably appeals to manhas followed the trail of the deer, the elk | kind, and instances in support of this | God wait awhile, and they shall not only theory the immense success which has accompanied this sort of writing from the happiness of that world of light ineffable. days of Aesop down through "Reynard, the Fox," and "Uncle Remus" and "Black none is more suggestive than that men-Beauty" to the score of popular favorites | tioned in our text: "There shall be no more animals of the Northwest are not strangers of to-day which have to do with birds and sea."

Mr. Seton will deliver two lectures in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, to-morrow. afflicted with the gun scare and where they The first will be in the afternoon and is and others who may not be able to attend in the evening. The second lecture will be at night, and the senior class of Manual Training High School, under whose auspices the lectures will be given, hopes for a large attendance. If there be any surplus after and the person who reads or the payment of expenses the money will go to the gymnasium fund of the school. Last year the graduating class gave about \$500 to the fund and the next class hopes to do

### A MODERN UNA.

# Entertainment in New York.

a golden wand in her hand, walked unch the author is a representa- harmed through the island. Nothing, it must be confessed, can be finer. Unfortunately, like many good things, this state of affairs has its drawbacks, the hitch in this case being that many pretty wenches take their role of Una seriously, and imagine that wandering about the country in imexistence. It's ticklish work criticising saints, yet one can't help thinking the Irish as well employed if she had stayed at home and helped her mother with the family dinner, or taught her little brothers their les

visited by a modern Una who is such a distinctly American product that I cannot my readers, the existence she has arranged for herself and the ingenious methods by which she enjoys freedom from all cares and gets a taste of life without exceeding her meager allowance.

lives with a widowed aunt in a tiny apart-

town, from which altitude she descends, arrayed in dazzling garb, on most fair Twenty-third street windows, she arrives toward 1 o'clock at the Waldorf, or a kindred hostelry, where she trips about as though looking for some one. As soon as she spots a group of her acquaintances Maria," which lady, strangely enough, does not materialize. As the girl lingers about their table, or asks-with one of her winkilling's sake. One of and annoyance at Aunt Maria's defection i duly played, but the invitation is accepted. As she has always "forgotten her purse, count for much. The girl is, however, so nost of her season's luncheons. On leaving ilk they visit some bachelor painter in his She never does this alone, being careful that no bad marks shall sully the white pages of her class book. Another favorite amusement is being This and kindred pastimes fill the hours

#### uncomplaining relative, who has passed her day in cutting, turning and rearranging the girl's fine clothes, or darning the meager household linen.

Thus a day has been cheerfully and

conomically passed. By 7, when it is quite

maining out, the fair tramp reluctantly

jounts an elevated train (her first extrav-

Old and New.

O for the old friends! Their faults are all for-From the far past their glances woo us bright As the fixed stars that mock our aspirations Set in the purple, palpitating night.

Ours are the new times like fields meet for the Let the hand be busy scattering precious seed. In their bosom lies all that the soul requireth, Shone upon by God and quickened to our need. Ours are the new friends, children of the Father, Let us love them truly for the old friends'

Lay up while we may treasures of affection. Lest the hungry heart with vain longing break. -Mary F. Butts, in Good Housekeeping.

# The Prayer.

Thou fool, to seek companions in a crowd! Into thy room! and there, upon thy knees, Before thy bookshelves, humbly thank thy God That thou hast friends like these!

-Curtis Wagner-Smith, in November Era.

D., Vicar of Holy Trinity Memorial

"And there shall be no more sea."-Revelation, xxi, 1.

prophecies of this wonderful book of Revelation present to us a very remarkable mixversity, mercy and judgment, in the conduct of divine Providence toward the world. Now, at the close of all "the day breaks and the shadows flee away." A renovated world appears. "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new!" Let but the faithful saints and servants of see, but enjoy, the perfect holiness and Among the peculiarities of this new world

There is spiritual teaching here, and we restlessness that characterizes our present state will be unknown. "There shall be no intended for school children, their parents | more sea." Gaze upon the sea in its calmwe have perpetual motion. With its ebbing and flowing, its miniature undulations and talk of "the motionless sea," but none ever er and better than this world can giveour own imperfections. But world the unrest of the children of God shall be succeeded by everlasting repose. ONE FAMILY, ONE FATHER.

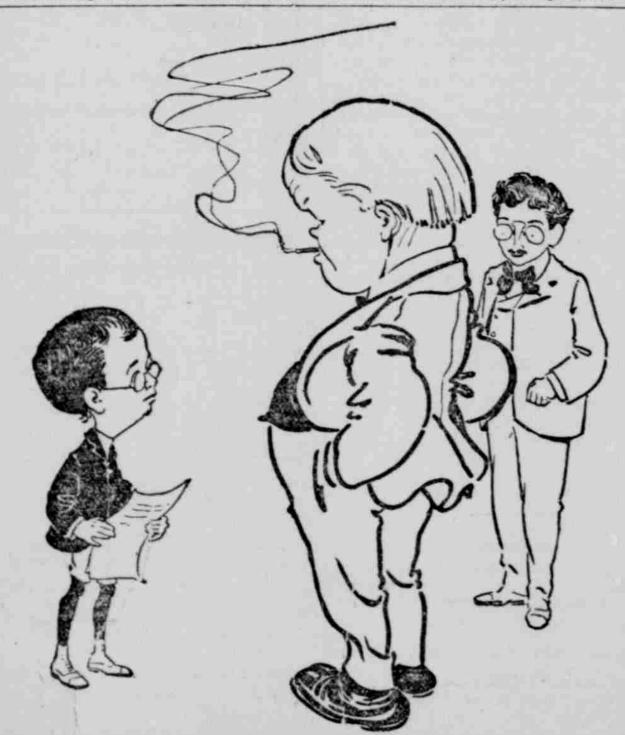
be great divergencies of race, yet the differences are usually greater where an ocean rolls between. Even the most cosmopolitan spirit among us is apt at times to think slightingly of those who are of foreign blood. But then there shall be no division. We shall be neither American, European, Asiatic nor African. Though redeemed out of every nation, yet "He hath made us all of one blood." Here nation rises against nation, but there we shall have but one King-even Him who is now ment somewhere in the upper part of the the King of Kings. The Caucasian, the Mongolian, the Ethiopian and the Malayan shall all sink, not their individualities, but their nationalities, and "crown Him Lord of all." "There shall be no more sea."

Yet again, afflictions shall be no more. The sea, in its turbulent state, has ever been regarded as symbolic of perplexity, vexation, misfortune, calamity of which this world is too full. Misfortunes are sent to measure the progress we have made in the divine life, but then we shall have reached perfection. We shall be presented faultless. "We shall be like him." Thus when the new heavens and the new earth appear the need for adversity will have disappeared. "There shall be no more

tramp, tramp of many feet.

are looking into each other's eyes for the no stranger to the rays of a tropical sun. NO MORE SEA.

Here are three comparatively little children hanging around the neck of their father, who is going to a distant land to prepare a home to which they themselves will go later on. Mother was too ill to come, and so they must go back alone to the home that will seem so dreary without father. Each breast covers a world of sorrow, though the missions of the voyagers are so widely different. Some are driven from home by the stern hand of want. Some go to elude the relentless grasp of justice. Some at the call of God-all with subdued feelings, even the hardest in the company brushing away a tear as the order is given to "Let go." She pushes off from the pier. There is a waving of handkerchiefs, a firmer setting of the teeth. smothered sobs, and for an hour not a word ! is said save when duty compels, but such a



### AN INVESTIGATING MIND. Tommy-Won't you have a glass of water, Mr. Jaggson? Jaggson-No, thank you. But why did you ask? nmy-Pa said you drank like a fish and I wanted to see how you did it,

### THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT

THE SEALESS SHORE: IMPORTANT POINT IN SPIRITUAL TEACHING.

Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Up to the opening of this chapter the

notice that in the new world of bliss the est aspects, and it is never still. A constant movement is going on. Here, if anywhere, its mountainous billows, it is never the same for any length of time. "Unstable as water" has meaning here, for the ocean is not the master, but the servant, of the veering winds and the varying moon. Poets saw it. So they speak of "the serenity of life," but truth is there is a ceaseless activity going on, and the calmness is only in the seeming. There is in every breast a continuous dissatisfaction with the present state of things that will never leave us till we ourselves leave this lower sphere-

Again, there shall be but one family or

Moreover, there shall be no more separation. Here the sea is the great divider, tearing asunder hearts knit together in the bonds of love. See yonder vessel at an European quay. The hour for her debing with a desire to get off. Note the motley groups upon her deck. All is commotion. There are the hoarse orders of the captain, the thunderous cries of the pilot. the shrill piping of the boatswain's whistle, the heaving of ropes and the tramp,

Yet the tumult without is nothing to the agitation within. Hearts are almost bursting with intensity of feeling. Loved ones last time. There is a poor widow sobbing out her very life on the breast of her only boy, who is going to sea for the first time. There is a wife almost wild with frenzy at parting from her husband, although his bronzed face tells plainly enough that he is

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WILL ANY ONE TELL US why they should be expected to buy stock in Companies on promises, who do not own or control one-quarter as much property as THE OHIO AND INDIANA OIL COMPANY, have not nearly as flattering prospects, and do not pay ANY dividends.

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as could not be stronger were they each a No more parting tears! No more breaking

Now we can say with calm assurance that nothing is able to separate us from parture has come. Steam is up, and, like | the love of God, but then nothing shall each other. Oh, the sweet delights of that place where partings shall be no more, but where all shall be inexpressedly happy because all shall be unspeakably holy!

Thou sorrowing one, is it not glad news to thee that sorrow and crying shall be no more and that thy long night of wailing joy? Thou afflicted in body, doth it not make thy heart to leap for very gladness to think that there all pain shall cease? Thou bereaved one, is it not balm to thy wounded soul to hear from the lips of thy God that gates of pearl? And, O ye whose spirits are very heavy because sundered by leagues of land and ocean from those whom praise God this morning in prospect of the

A STORY ABOUT "OUIDA."

# Cowardly Trick Once Played on Her

by an Italian Officer.

New York Evening Sun. "It's a curious thing about Ouida," said an American who spends most of his time in Italy. "I used to see a good deal of Oulda in Florence four years ago. Her face and general make-up remind one forcibly of an old gray horse. I never knew any one in my life so crazy about animals. I remember one little episode that made quite a sensation in Florence four years ago. Mile. De la Rame picked up a little fox terrier somewhere which had a broken leg. She nursed it back to health again and she became so fond of it that it took first place in her affections over all her other pets. It was a bad time for Ouida that year. She had lost a great deal of money in speculation and her last novel had not brought a great deal of corn into Egypt. As a matter of fact her landlord and the sheriff had put their heads together and were trying to eject Ouida for debt, but there is an Italian law which forbids ejection but which allows you to lock a person out of his house and refuse to allow him to re-enter once you get him outof this law, and, being of a wily nature, she simply sat tight and held fast. Ruse after ruse was tried to tempt her out of doors,

"Finally the sheriff on some pretext or another was admitted by a servant into Ouida's house. He found the noted authoress sitting in a room on the second floor of the house. The room overlooked the street and all of its windows were wide open. The little fox terrier, now almost a convalescent, was lying on the sofa. Oulda was at her desk some yards away. Her back was toward the door and she did not hear the man enter. Quick as a flash the sheriff seized the little dog and threw it out of the window. With a shriek of terror Ouida rushed down stairs and out into the street, where she found her pet lying dead on the pavement. She picked up the little body and started to carry it indoors again, but just at that moment the sheriff with a brutal laugh locked the door from the inside. It was over a month before she obtained possession of her home again, and some of her best friends declare that the old lady has never fully recovered from the shock. The affair aroused intense indignation even in Florence, where cruelty to animals ranks as a very minor crime.'

# Mr. Ah-day.

New York Evening Sun. No writing, it is said, of Mr. George

Ade's has so amused his admiring readers as has the pronunciation of his name by the majority of those admiring readers amused Mr. George Ade. How it started no one seems to know, but most persons in this part of the country speak of him as her-Ah-day (accent on the day.) Call it that in Chicago, where he lives, and they wouldn't know whom you were talking about. The author himself pronounces his name as though it were spelled "Aid." And he isn't the kind of man to take advantage of any freak or airish mispro-nunciation of his name, either.

# GEOLOGISTS' FIELD WORK

FOLIO FOR GOVERNMENT USE.

Modern Methods-Recording Field Observations.

BOSTON, Nov. 9.-A new geological map, prepared under somewhat unusual conditions, to include Boston and its vicinity-a territory that, for many years, has been the subject of observation and controversy, on the part of many skilled geologists, though already well known through the admirable maps and descriptions by Prof. W. O. Crosby, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology-is being made by the United States Geological Survey. The new maps, for there are to be two of them, one of Boston, the other of Boston bay, will be are marked across the top of the page by maps in which the government proposes to | map has an immediate location that can include all the more important centers in | be expressed by a combination of a single the country.

supervision of Dr. T. A. Jaggar, instructor in geology at Harvard University, the actual field work being done by a corps of assistants comprising some eighteen advanced students of geology, many of whom are studying with the view of eventually entering government or state service. The final maps, therefore, will be at once an autheritative mapping of the territory in question and at the same time a series of practical exercises by the Harvard geoloby Dr. Jaggar as a government geologist. the nine districts into which the territory is

inspected, its character above and below | fore, respectively the map itself with the the surface determined, and the direction | points visited marked by dots, and the recand distance that it extends.

A MODERN SYSTEM. The system under which these data are

practical experience in the Black hills of the present case the basis of the system is the topographical map of the metropolitan district of Boston, supplied by the United States Geological Survey. This map is without color and includes the hills, swamps, meadows, ponds, brooks, valleys, roads, towns and houses, drawn to a scale of about two inches to the mile and indicating, by what are called contour lines, the height of every elevation as well as the direction of the streams and valleys. The map is divided into eighteen equal rectangles, two of which are assigned to each pair of students. A large map is cut up into these sections, each of which fits single page of the student's notebook, the section of the map being crossed by a number of lines at right angles. The lines letter, a single number, and the designa-The work is being carried out under the tion in Roman numerals of the student's particular district. The opposite page of the notebook is blank, but is crossed by similar lines, thus making the two pages identical

in their divisions. Under the old system the geologist took such a notebook into the field with him, noting upon the map each spot that he examined, and making his notes at the back of the book, each note being referred to by the number and letter designation that logists, their results corrected and perfected in pages of notes hastily written and often difficult to decipher. The blank page oppo-The students work in pairs, each student site the map remained practically useless with compass, hammer, notebook, and the until it occurred to Dr. Jaggar that any other tools of the geologist, and each of point on the map could be immediately located on the corresponding lines of the op- from which the specimens came. divided is gone over by two men. The out- posite page and that the exact course of a line and general appearance of the com- day's survey could there be preserved by pleted map will be similar to the ordinary simply connecting the points examined, the atlas map with which every one is familiar, | direction being indicated by an arrow, the but the coloring, instead of falling into the starting point by a date, and the facts disside the door. Now Ouida was fully aware | well-ordered territorial divisions of the or- | covered by a simple system of abbreviadinary map, follows the swamps, meadows, | tions. In the code, for example, s.l.o. means gravels and various mineral deposits that "since last outcrop," and a.t.p. "at this constitute, taken together, the geological point," and the beginning and end of a character of the country. To supply this | ledge of granite or slate goes on record now in progress and involves the careful that had, perforce, to include compass diexamination of about five hundred square rection, landmarks and various other inmiles of territory, each bit of rock being formation. The opposite pages are, there-

ord page on which is traced the actual journey of the surveyor and the data collected. The map rectangles as distributed in the notebooks are so arranged that by doubling over the pages the succeeding sections come into exact juxtaposition. In like manner the recording lines of the different "travelers" fit together, and the complete map as well as the complete record is thus easily constructed by combining the nine districts, each of which is the recorded work of two student geologists.

COLORING THE MAPS The coloring of the map is simply the final indication of this record, although part of the color is put in immediately in the field. The color scheme is based upon a 'legend," as it is called, arbitrarily adopted and showing at a glance such differences as those between the alluvial soil of meadtrap rock, slate, granite, quartzite and conglomerate-to mention some of the better-known geological formations. Toward the latter part of the survey the geologist, who knows from the appearance of his map eventually published under the title of the letters and along the side by numbers, from just what portions of his district remain "Boston Folio" in the series of geological which it will be seen that every part of the uncovered, takes his colored pencils with him and colors the remainder of the map

There is one other point in this system of keeping a record of the survey that greatly simplifies the older method, and that is in the cataloguing of specimens. Each student brings back specimens of the geological formation of every spot visited-that is to say, in this case, specimens that will represent all geological formations within the limits of the Boston metropolitan district-and the labels of these specimens define the place in which they were found. Under the old system this would have required a carecated it on the map. The result was seen full ywritten description of the landmarks -a house, perhaps, or a striking combination of trees, or the angle of a fence-while the new system tells the same story by a simple symbol of letters and numbers which locates the exact spot on the map

The Boston district, as has been said already, has been subject to much discussion among geologists, and the value of the present system is believed to lie in the fact that this perfected method of note-taking checks any error in the location of a specimen, while the specimen itself is always available for examination and analysis, Both notebooks and specimens are kept as permanent records in the Harvard \labocolor is the real problem of the field work without the former written descriptions ratory, thus affording material for future study as well as a basis of the present geo-

# "Rev." for "The Rev."

Christian Advocate. William Cullen Bryant was perhaps America's most judicious literary critica While editor of the Evening Post he placed about one hundred words and expressions upon the prescribed list, directing all writers connected with his journal to avoid them. Among them was Rev. (for "the Rev.") So much for the omission of the article. Again, from "Faulty Diction" in the Standard dictionary: "Reverend, abbr. Rev. As a title should, like 'Honorable.' in strict propriety have the definite article, the phrase being adjectival, as 'the Reverend Thomas Jones' or if the first name is not used we may say 'the Rev. Mr. Jones.' 'Rev. Jones,' often used in the Western

"Now hanging or drowning I'll try to for-Run through me a sword and I'll manage I'll shake out the bullet you lodge in my

United States, is harsh if not rude,'

As a lion the dew drop that clings in his mane; I'll broil on a gridiron, reast on a spit, Be quartered or sliced without showing my

I'll suffer all racks with no signs of dis-And smile on the torture as if it were fun; All this I can bear with the utmost com-

But don't, don't, for heaven's sake, style me 'Rev. Munn!' "

School Mistress (just beginning a nice improving lesson upon mi the juniors)-Now, what are the principal things we get out of the earth. Youthful Angler (aged four, confidently)-Worms!